

CHAPTER 33-11-02

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT GROUND AMBULANCE LICENSE

Section

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33-11-02-01. Training standards for ambulance driver. By July 1, 2011, drivers must have successfully completed an emergency vehicle operations course as defined in chapter 33-36-01. After July 1, 2011, new drivers must complete the emergency vehicle operations course within one year of joining the ambulance service. In addition, the driver shall have a current cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification, unless there are two primary care providers as defined in section 33-11-02-02 or one primary care provider plus one other person with a current cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification providing care to the patient.

History: Effective March 1, 1985; amended effective January 1, 1986; August 1, 2003; July 1, 2010.

General Authority: NDCC 23-27-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-27-04

33-11-02-02. Training standards for primary care provider. The primary care provider must have current emergency medical technician license or its equivalent and must have current cardiopulmonary resuscitation certification.

History: Effective March 1, 1985; amended effective January 1, 1986; August 1, 1994; August 1, 2003; January 1, 2006.

General Authority: NDCC 23-27-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-27-04

33-11-02-03. Minimum equipment requirements. In addition to a vehicle as described in section 33-11-01-15, the ambulance shall have the following:

1. Mounted ambulance cot with retaining straps.
2. Stretchers with retaining straps. Vehicle design dictates quantity.
3. Piped oxygen system - with appropriate regulator and flow meter, or two "E" size bottles for minimum oxygen supply with regulator and flowmeter.
4. Portable oxygen unit with carrying case. To include one "D" size bottle with another "D" bottle in reserve.

5. Three nasal cannulas, three nonrebreather oxygen masks in adult and pediatric sizes, and three sets of oxygen supply tubing.
6. Suction - wall-mounted and portable - capable of achieving 400 mmhg/4 seconds or less with one rigid tonsil tip suction catheter, one flexible suction catheter between size six and ten french, and one flexible suction catheter between twelve and sixteen french.
7. Bag valve mask resuscitation units in infant child and adult sizes with face masks in adult, child, infant, and neonate sizes.
8. Spine boards - one adult long backboard and one seated spinal immobilization device, with retaining straps. In addition, by July 1, 2011, each ambulance shall have one pediatric long backboard.
9. Commercial fracture splints usable for open and closed fractures, or padded boards usable for pediatric and adult patients.
10. Cold packs - four minimum.
11. Fire extinguisher - dry chemical, mounted, five pound [2.27 kilogram] minimum.
12. Head-to-board immobilization devices in adult and pediatric sizes.
13. Obstetrical kit - disposable or sterilizable that includes an infant bulb suction device and a receiving blanket with head cover.
14. Activated charcoal.
15. Two sterile burn sheets or equivalent.
16. Three triangular bandages or commercial slings.
17. Two trauma dressings - approximately ten inches [25.4 centimeters] by thirty-six inches [91.44 centimeters].
18. Twenty-five sterile gauze pads - four inches [10.16 centimeters] by four inches [10.16 centimeters].
19. Twelve soft roller self-adhering type bandages - five yards [4.57 meters] long.
20. One set of nasopharyngeal airways in adult and child sizes.
21. One set of oropharyngeal airways in adult, child, and infant sizes.
22. Two sterile occlusive dressings approximately three inches [76.2 millimeters] by nine inches [228.6 millimeters].

23. Four rolls of tape - assorted sizes.
24. Shears - blunt - two minimum.
25. Bedpan, emesis basin, urinal.
26. One gallon [3.79 liters] of distilled water or saline solution.
27. Intravenous fluid holder - cot mounted or ceiling hooks.
28. Flashlights - two minimum.
29. One sharps container less than half full.
30. Three red biohazard bags.
31. Cervical collars in adult, child, and infant sizes.
32. Two blankets, four sheets, two pillows, four towels.
33. Phenol disinfectant product, such as lystophene or amphyl.
34. Reflectorized flares for securing scene - set of three minimum.
35. Automatic defibrillator.
36. Blood pressure manometer, cuff in child, adult, and large adult sizes, and stethoscope.
37. One adult lower extremity traction splint. In addition, by July 1, 2011, each ambulance shall have one pediatric lower extremity traction splint.
38. Radio with the capability of meeting state emergency medical services standards as determined by the department.
39. Glutose or glucose - one dose for oral use.
40. Disposable gloves - one box each of small, medium, and large sizes.
41. Four disposable hot packs.
42. Personal protection equipment including fitted masks, nonabsorbent gowns, and protective eyewear - minimum of four.
43. Biological fluid cleanup kit.
44. Twenty-five triage tags.
45. Pulse oximeter.

46. Appropriate pediatric reference material or pediatric weight-based and length-based equipment sizing and drug dosage chart or tape.
47. Reflective vests - minimum of two.

History: 33-11-01-11; redesignated effective March 1, 1985; amended effective February 1, 1989; August 1, 1994; August 1, 2003; January 1, 2006; July 1, 2010.

General Authority: NDCC 23-27-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-27-04

33-11-02-04. Medical direction.

1. Each ground ambulance service shall have a signed agreement on file with the department with a North Dakota licensed physician who shall serve as official medical director and whose duties include establishing written medical protocols, recommending optional equipment, oversight of a quality assurance program, and maintaining current training requirements for personnel.
2. Each ambulance service must have written treatment protocols for adult and pediatric medical conditions approved by the medical director and available for reference when providing patient care.
3. Ambulance services must have a written process for accessing adult and pediatric online medical control that includes contacting a medical practitioner at a hospital that has continual in-house emergency room coverage or having the ability to directly contact the on-call emergency room medical practitioner while the practitioner is not at the hospital.

History: Effective August 1, 2003; amended effective January 1, 2006; January 1, 2008; July 1, 2010.

General Authority: NDCC 23-27-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-27-04

33-11-02-05. Basic life support ambulance performing advanced life support interventions. Basic life support ambulance services may provide advanced life support interventions on an as-needed basis if the following requirements are met:

1. The primary care provider is licensed to provide the level of care required.
2. The service complies with the equipment list as set forth by its medical director.

3. A North Dakota licensed physician has authorized advanced life support interventions by verbal or written order.

History: Effective January 1, 2006.

General Authority: NDCC 23-27-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-27-04